VOLUME 8.

The Recommendations of the President. It is a quite common remark that the recommendations of the President amount to nothing, as they will not be adopted by the radical or malignant majority in Congress, This is evidently the view of the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, for it says, with

great pungency and force : "He makes theoretic recommendations, based upon constitutional law, to men who mock at all constitutions, and whose will is a higher law than man's enactment or God's word. He speaks of State rights to a Congress that had prepared itself to receive his message by the disfranchisement of a dozen States. He speaks of economy to a body of speculating legislators. He talks of moderation and prudence to banks which issue an irredeemable paper. He councels the people to counsel each other to pay their debts, when we have just set an example of public indebtedness such as no nation has equaled. He advises the retrenchment of currency in face of the fact that our paper circulation has risen in five years from two hundred millions to seven hundred millions, and the cry is for more. He asks a Congress whose members have been chosen by the corrupt contributions of the protected interests, to modify the tariff to revenue purposes; and he records the opinion that no favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be distributed so as not to fall anduly upon the poor, but rather upon the accumulated wealth of the country, in the face of the Congressional action and judicial decision which exempt the immense class of Federal bondholders from all participation in the support of State and municipal burdens,"

GEN. JACKSON'S MOTHER.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks delivered a lecture

before the Historical Society of New York some years ago, in which he related an interesting story, illustrative of female heroism. Among those who formed part of a settlement in South Carolina during the Revolutionary struggle, was a poor widow, who, baving buried her husband, was left in poverty, with the task upon her hands of raising three sons. Of these the two eldest ere long fell in the cause of their country, and she struggled on with the youngest as she best could. After the fall of Charleston, and the disastrous defeat of Colonel Buford, of Virginia, by Tarleton, permission was given to some four or five American females to carry necessaries and provisions, and administer some relief to the prisoners confined on board the prisonship and in the jails of Charleston. This widow was one of the volunteers upon this errand of mercy. She was admitted within the city, and, braving the horrors of pestilence, employed herself to the extent of her humble means in alleviating the deplorable sufferings of her countrymen. She knew what she had to encounter; but notwithstanding, went bravely on. Her missive of humanity having been fulfilled, she left Charleston on her return; but alas! her exposure to the pestilential atmosphere she had been obliged to breathe had planted in her system the seeds of fatal disease; and ere she reached her home she sank under an attack of prison fever, a brave martyr to the cause of humanity and patriotism. The dying mother, who now rests in an unknown grave, thus left her only son the sols survivor of his family, to the world's charities, but little did she dream, as death closed her eyes the future of that orphan boy. That son became President of this free Republic, for that widow was the mother of Audrew Jackson.-N. Y. News.

The Armies of Generals Lee and Grant-The Force than Invested Richmond-Lee's Army Only Forty Thousand Strong -Interesting Particulars.

[From the Richmond Whig.] The report of the Secretary of War throws light on a matter of history in regard to which much interest has been felt by the public. We refer to the strength of the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate command of Geneaal Meade, but directed by the Lieutenant General, at the two important periods of the Spring of 1864, and the Spring of 1865. General Meade crossed the Rapidan, on the 4th of May, 1864, with 120,380 men. General Grant says, in his report that "by six o'clock of the morning of the 6th, he (General Burnside) was leading his corps into action near the Wilderness tavern. Burnside's force (the Ninth Corps) numbered 20,000. Thus, in the second battle (Wilderness) after crossing the Rapidan, General Meade had, under his immediate command, one hundred and forty odd thousand troops. From the best information we can obtain, General Lee's army commenced this series of battles about seventy thousand strong, and received no re-enforcement, except the small force of three or four thousand that came from the Valley under Breckinridge, shortly before the battle of Cold Harbor.

After the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, re-enforcements, in large numbers, were sent to General Grant from Washington; and upon his forming a junction with General Butler, he was re-enforced by the whole strength of the Army of the James. In the meantime General Lee had been compelled to weaken himself by sending Breckinridge back to the Valley, and dispatching Early, with some fifteen or twenty thousand men, to meet Hunter, then moving on Lynchburg. This reduction of force was not compensated by the accession gained from the garrison of Richmand and

under Beauregard. On the 1st March, 1865, a month be-successful assault on Lee's lines, the strength of the Army of the Potomac is given by Secretary Stanton as 103,273, This was the "available force present for duty." The exact strength of the Army of the James, at that date, is not stated; but the number of troops present late files that Mr. Blenkison has offered 45,986. These, without doubt, were nearly cols Gladiator, who is credited with the grand triple event of the English turf, is

Army of the Potemao, they make 149,259. It was understood in Richmond that, in addition to the numbers here given, General Grant was receiving heavy re-enforcements all through March, and it is known that toward the close of that month he was joined by General Sheridan with his splendid cavalry. Altogether, it seems probable that the force in front of Richmond and Petersburg nearly approximated, if it

did not reach, 200,000. To meet this immense array General Lee could muster not more than 40,000 men. The number surrendered by him is stated in the report as 27,805; but we believe the number on duty, with arms in their hands, the morning of the day on which the surrender was made, did not reach 8,000. If it be said that 40,000 men behind such defences as had been constructed around this city, ought to have been able to resist 200,000, the reply is that the skillful maneuvering of General Grant compelled Gen. Lee to so extend his lines that his works were at no point sufficiently manned. Where his line was first broken the men stood ten or fifteen paces apart.

. "The negro" was the bottom of the war which for four years spread the pall of death over the face of this once free and happy country; and "the negro" is to-day the pretext made use of by party fanatics against declaring the war at an end and restoring the Confederation ruptured by it. With this thought in view, have the goodness to look at the status of "the negro" in the free city of New York, as described by a friend of "the negro" so less partial than Horace Greely, of the Tribune:

"To-day a black man is not allowed a liceuse to drive his own horse al cart, and work for such as choose to employ him, right here in New York. He has had a hard struggle for the right to ride in our city in horse cars, by paying his fare like other people, and has barely secured it, if it be secured, after years of insult and outrage. If a black builder were this day to take a contract to erect a house or store for some one who chose to employ him, and should employ black carpenters and masons on the job, we believe they would be stoned off before the week's end.

And these are the people who deny political freedom to the whites of the South, lest they should be wanting in tender mercy to "the negro." "How long, Oh Lord !'

The Value of Thoroug-bred Horses. [From the Turf, Field and Farm.] *

wealth invested in the horses of our own

and other countries, we propose to glance

In order to show the large amount of

briefly at a few of the most celebrated thoroughbreds, and the price set upon the head of each. When we manifest an interest in the welfare of the horse, we but show an interest for the success and prosperity of the country. If the improvement of the blood of the horse adds to our reputation and wealth, then certainly in laboring for the advancement of our common breeds we are engaged in a laudable undertaking, and have an important duty to perform. In every land, whether barbarous, civilized or enlightened, the horse is much admired and his value duly recognized. It matters not whether we go to the rude wigwams of the red savages of our western forests and plains, or to the barren sands where roam the hardy tribes of Araba, we find that the horse is kindly cared for, and is prized for his courage of heart and for his gameness and fleetness. He constitutes the wealth of the Arab of the desert, and is estimated according to his hardiness and fleetness. And travelers tell us that the wandering sons of a sandy waste son ghly appreciate a good horse that no tempting offers will induce them to part with him. We may import Arabian horses, yet it is by no means an easy matter to obtain an animal of positive excellence. The shrewd Arab will readily dispose of the inferior animals, but he clings to the noble steed with fiery eye, proud, arching neck, symmetrical form, courageous heart, and which is possessed of speed and bottom, with a firmness and tenacity no le remarkable than unconquerable. The red-faced warrior of e Western wilds is also proud of his high mettled horse, but his cupidity is greater than the Arab's and his love for the animal more easily overcome. The dull and plodding horse only seems to be admired by dull and plodding people. The gallant military officer-the flash of whose sabre is always seen in the smoke of battle, and whose voice of command rises above the roar and din of conflict-when he leads his foot column or brave dragoons on in an impetuous charge, always asks for a courageous horse-one with nimble stride, and spirits as high, as dauntless and fearless as his own. And the savage warrior is never more invincible than when mounted on a fleet and high mettled steed. The energetic, pushing man of business, who owes his success in life to his own untiring nature, admires, if not loves, a game and speedy horse, next to the wife of his bosom, if he is so fortunate as to have one, and spares no efforts to secure animals for his stables of purest and noblest blood. This love or passion for game and fleet horses has given value to the thoroughbred, has created turfmen, and given life, popularity and success to turf associations. It is this which has placed the horse with a pedigree far above the common breeds of the country; and it is this which has made the race course a resort for fashion-an arena in which the noblest specimens of the animal the force between this city and Petersburg | men and the smiles of women. It is not a | renegade in race, a John Brown in philosomatter of surprise, then that the thoroughbreds, in every country, are estimated so highly, and the champions of the race valued almost beyond the price of gold. The famous English colt, Ely. by Kingston, dam Bloomer, by Melbourne. whose reputation as a racer is excelled by few, is now for duty in the Department of Virginia was | forty thousand dollars for him. The French

not for sale on any terms, and if he was, we are certain that Count de Legrange would not look at an offer below fifty thousand dollars. Lexington by Boston, dam Alice Carnel' by imp. Sarpedon, who is now in his sixteenth year, and the property of Mr. Alexander, can not be bought for less than forty theusand dollars in gold. Although the veteran is too old to join in the exciting contests of the race, he has lost none of the fire of his spirit, and is rendering good service to the world by his breeding powers. His colts are the most promising of any on the turf. Asteroid, by Lexington, dam Nebula, by imp. Glencoe, who enjoys such a brilliant reputation to-day, although be remains comparatively untried, can not be bought for twenty thousand dollars; in fact, this sum has been refused for him by his owner, Mr. Alexander. Norfolk, by Lexington, dam Novice, by Glencoe, whose late performances in California have made him the champion steed of the Golden State, was first sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and we wenture the opinion that twenty thousand dollars in gold would not buy him to-day. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, by imp. Glencoe, a peerless horse, equally as famous as his two half brothers, Asteroid and Norfolk, is valued at twenty thousand dollars. Ashland. own brother to Kentucky, now in his fourth year, cannot be bought for less than twenty thousand dollars. Planet, by Revenue, out of Nina, by Boston, is also a twenty thousand dollar horse. But we have not the time nor space to go through the entire list. These are the most prominent horses of the running terf, and in no instance have we placed the figures too high. When we turn to the trotting turf, we find that the celebrated horses are valued nearly as high. Although Ryadyke's Hambletonian is now seventeen years old, he cannot be bought for thirty thousand dollars. The young gelding Dexter, it is stated, was sold for twenty-nive thousand dollars. Here, again, we have no intention of going into details so will not mention other famous trotters. Wherever we find a Borse credited with a remarkable performance it is always safe to set him down for a thoroughbred. If we are inclined to be credulous, an enquiry into the facts will oring to light a pedigree and speedily dispel all lingering doubts. The common breeds are tame in spirit and slow in action, and to raise them above a dull, plodding life, a free admixture of pure blood is necessary. The purer the blood of the horse the nearer he approaches to perfection, and the higher they are willed. Our horses already constitute a large proportion of our wealth, yet this is no reason why ther should not increase in value, and why we, as a people and a nation, should not derive advantages from such an increase. By improving their blood we add to their wealth and to our own riches. The success of the breeder of thoroughbreds will work a revolution in the prosperity of our

We may add to the above that many years ago, before horses commanded such fabulous prices as at present, and when everything sold at its gold valuation, that Priam sold at \$25,000, Randolph at \$18,-000, Post Bay at \$18,000. The Flying Dutchman at \$35,000, West Austrasian at \$25,000, Oulston at \$30.000, etc. These were actual bone fide sales for each 1.

The Death of the King of Belgium. Leopold I., King of the Belgians, is dead. He was born at Coburg, on the 16th of December, 1790, was at eighteen commissioned a general in the Russian army, served in the wars against Mapoleon, and accompanied the allied sovereigns to England in 1814. While there, he won the hand of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., and married her, on the 2d of May, 1816. She died the next year, leaving no child. From that marriage Leopold derived a British pension of fitty thousand pounds sterling and the title of Duke of Kendall. The crown of Greece was offered him in

1830, but declined, the next year he was, upon the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium, elected to the throne of that country, and reigned over the Belgians thirty. four years. In 1832 he married the Princess Louise, a daughter of Louis Philippe. She died in 1860, leaving two sons and a daughter. The elder son, Leopold Louis Philippe Marie Victor, Duke of Brabant, locads to the throne. He is thirty years ders, is about twenty-eight years. The daughter, Charlotte, is the wife of Maximilian and Empress of Mexico.

The old King was an uncle of the Queen of England, whose mother, the Duchess of Kent, was his sister. He was also a kinsman of Pringe Albert. These family alliances, and his great private wealth, prudence, sagacity and tact gave him a very considerable influence in the affairs of Europe, and he generally exerted in behalf of peace. His death was justly lamented.

The Jamaica Affair. The Radical journals make no concealment of the fact that a white man was the instigator, agent and controller of the negro insurrection in Jamaica. He was a Radical. He was the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society. It is not easy to perceive what particular business such an agent had where slavery, per se, had no longer an existence. But he was the personal and official embodiment of the Radical idea. He was for race contend for victory, the applause of the Negro as against the Anglo-Saxon-a phy, a Black Republican in politics. He has paid the penalty which the law of the land enforced on the misguided Brown, and he leaves to us the benefit of a moral, which can be put in a question-shall we or shall we not persist in upholding theorists who lead the ill-judging into such fearful temptations? have had rather more than r sussions, and we would that arian ideas perished with the which they have ted for years, THE BLACKBIRD.

Oxon upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary, O'er the war of the rebellion, and the things that were before— While I sat absorbed in thinking-brandy cocktails slowly drinking, Suddenly I saw a blinking, one-eyed figure at my

door-Saw a one-eyed, winking, blinking figure at my door, Standing there and nothing more.

Ah! I never shall forget it, how in glancing round And I ever shall regret it, that I looked toward that door, For I saw a monstrous figure, like a giant, only bigger, And there stood a big buck nigger, leaning up

against my door— Leaning there, and nothing more. Straight into the fire-place spying, where my ham and eggs were frying, I beheld the poker, lying near the hearth upon Then with most determined vigor, straight I hurled

it at that nigger,
But so quick was that big nigger, that it missed and
atruck the doorMissed the nigger's head completely, and fell harmless on the door-Struck his heel, and nothing more.

Back into the fire-place looking, where my ham and ergs were cooking, Shaking, quaking-as no mortal over shook or quaked beforethen heard this ugly sinner mutter but these words-"Some dinner!"
Twas the only word he'd spoken, 'twas the only

word, I'm sure -When I picked up plack and answered, "I shall feed you never more."
This I said, and nothing more.

Then his impudence beginning, and his gums exposed in grinning,
With a smile, by no means winning, did he view
me from the door,
And coolly said, "You treat, man—I'll ne'er go in the street, man, Till I get something to est, man, I'll never leave Pill never quit your chamber, though you beat me till I roar-Never leave you--nevermore !**

Then towards the fire-place marching, where my coffee was a parching,
Boldly stalked f saucy nigger, boldly stalked
across the fleor;
Never made the slightest bow, sir-then I knew
there'd be a row, sir,
For I made a solemn vow, sir, he should go back to the door; Then I kicked him from my chamber, and he went back to the door, Leaned against it-nothing more.

Then this blackbird for awhile, sir, really did cause me to smile, sir, Though a rav'nous, rabid, hungry look his visage Though," said I, "thou art a freedman, thou hast gone so much to seed, man, That I'll give a little feed, man, as you seem to be so poor, Provided you will work for me a half an hour or

Quoth the nigger-" Nevermore !" Much I marvelled this ungainly nigger should re-To do a little job, 'twould take a half an hour or For we cannot help agreeing that no living human

Should refuse to labor, seeing that he was so blasted poor --Should refuse to earn a dinner he saw eooking from my door— Though he ate one nevermore!

Though I sat engaged framusing what he meant by And then began abusing this big nigger at my Sure," said I, " you must be crazy, thus to be so cursed iazyTo be so swful lazy as to rant to work no moreWill you ever work for wages-tell me, nigger, I

Quoth the nigger: "Nevermere !" Nigger," said I, "horrid demon-nigger still, if slave or freedman— Think again before you answer this one question, I Have you yet no sense of feeling-do you mean to live by stealing, Or by working and fair dealing—tell me, tell me, I

on your honor, as a nigger, will you labor as be-Quoth the nigger ; " Nevermore." Startled at the stillness broken by reply so flatly spoken, Doubtless," said I, " this big nigger he would eat

enough for four, When on some spacious rice plantation, he would eat out all creation— Never made a calculation how much cash it cost, I'm sure, For his master bought the victuals, in the good old days of yore; Now ho'll feed you ' nevermore.'"

Nigger," said I, "thing of evil, quit my room, go Or, if you say you'll work, I'll bring your supporte Tell me truly, I conjure you, for the last time I On your honor, as a nigger, will you labor as be-Quoth the nigger ; " Nevermore,"

Be that word our sign at parting, nigger man !' I cried, upstartingGet thee back to where thou cam'st from-let me see your face no more; Join the army- go to Texas—never come back here

Ne'er return again to vex us- never let us see you Carcase from my door? " Movermore."

And the nigger still is standing in my entry, on the landing, A pretty burly picture, with his back against my And his eyes are ever spying at my ham, as'it is frying, And my poker still is lying near my hand upon the But my victuals to the "fly-trap" of that nigger by my door, Shall be lifted—"nevermore."

WINTER FASHIONS.

The New York Post has a long review of the winter fashions, the feature of which, it says, is their showiness and the expensiveness of almost every article of ladies' apparel. Everything is gay and festive. Tinsel and gold ornaments are much employed on hats and bonnets, and veils sometimes covered with gilt spangles. Few plain colors are worn, red being the favorite. There are red petticoats, and red trimmings for petticoats of black, white, gray, or striped, and red for children's dresses and cloaks. For bonnets, velvet is the favorite material, with small, rich ostrich feathers as the elegant decoration. The front is sometimes made of velvet and the crown of satin, in some contrasting color. The floating veil, which is fully a yard long, and about three-fourths of a yard wide, is considered indispensable with the empire bonnet. The small veils, though still worn to some extent, are no longer fashionable.

The round hats are generally preferred scanty surply to the bonnets by very young land, the last metaare much worn. There is the us

of shapes. The three-cornered, the Glengarry turban, the cavalier, intended for a riding hat, and the "Lady Derby," made of black velvet, with round erown. The last-named hats are also made in felt, and, if it were not for the long veil, might be supposed to be men's hats.

There are at present no novelties in dress fabrics. But there is what is called "a rage" for expensive materials. So many costly goods have never before been sold in New York during the same length of time as in this season.

Dress skirts are very full, and are usually cut goring, though the straight skirt is still, to some extent, in vogue. The richest materials are ornamented in a simple and not showy manner, if at all. The round, high waist appears to be the favorite, tho' jackets have many admirers. The square of Pompadour corsage is considered stylish, and to a good figure is becoming. There is also a revival of a style of the seventeenth century-the dress being out low and square in front, but higher in the back, a large box plait at the back, which hangs loose from the back, and the skirt trails for a yard and a half.

Basquines, made of heavy beaver cloth and velvet, are the leading style, but circulars and loose sacks are also much worn.

Quilted skirts, made of black silk, black alpaca, etc., and stitched or trimmed with some contrasting color, are much worn. They are heavier and warmer than the balmorals' and have a meat appearance. Bal-morals are still made in almost every style, of white and black, gray, mixed, striped, and red, and are heavily trimmed. The red skirt trimmed with black are worn to some extent. For evening wear a skirt of white moreen flounced is considered neat. There is a new invention, recently introduced to cover the lower part of the hoop. The cloth is cut goring and double, about half a yard deep, and is neatly trimmed with black or red, according to the color of the skirt. It has eyelets, about three or four inches apart, upon the upper edge, and is laced upon the hoops. This not only prevents the hoop from soiling, but looks well, and with it the large hoops are man-

The Negro Element in the Army The nonsense of the pro-negro (radical) journals-that we could not have suppressed the rebellion but for the aid of the black man-is sumarily disposed of by the annual report of the Secretary of War as follows:

Total of troops called for from April 1861
to May 1865
Total of troops obtained 2,656,553
Total of colored troops enlisted during the war Greatest number of colored troops in service July 16, 1865

We are obliged to Mr. Stanton for these facts which, it is presumed, don't lie. It must have gone against his grain to print them; but truth, like murder, will out. As the World observes:

"From this statement we see that if all the negroes in the United States army had had the misfortune to be only Yankees or Irishmen, their presence in or absence from the ranks would scarcely have made an appreciable difference in the gigantic sum total of the national array. As negroes, of conrse, the case is different-one negro, according to the Iribune, being equal, for military purposes, of twenty white men! It is eable, also, that the heaviest force of negroes ever at one time in the army, is reported for July 16, 1865, three months after the fighting was all over, and it is not, by any means, satisfactory to know that, of the 200,000 men still borns on the national rolls, 85,024, or nearly one half, are of this privileged race. - Nash. Gas.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH. [From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

We had almost determined to pass unnoticed the frequent insulting allusions to the women of the South which some of the Northern papers are disposed to contain. The men who brought on the late unhappy war by lashing the people of the South to phrenzy, are now endeavoring to make perpetual the feud which sprung up between the two sections, and was quieted only with blood and desolation. The conservative men of the South, however much they despised many of the prevailing traits of Northern character and loathed the despisable hyrocracy of Northern Radicals, have been earnest in their efforts to restore harmony of sentiment throughout the country, and dispel the error that the Government is the Northern people. It has been the effort of this class of politicians to impress upon the South that the whole country is the Government, and the people of the South are as much interested in endeavoring to mould the policy of that Government as the people of New England or any other section. With this view we have counceled a cordial support of the Administration; and had hoped that leading men, joined around the Presidential chair, from all sections would lay aside the memories of the past and strike hands in behalf of constitutional States Rights in the Union.

These efforts to render less bitter the cup of Southern sorrow are met, as formerly, by a party at the North, who, cowardly as Falstaff during the war, are brave as that | hundred acres be cultivated well than here when the battle is over. Cautious one hundred acres should be neglected not to attack Southern men in the day of bullets, they do not hesitate to attack Southern women in the piping days of peace. "The women of the South are illiterate and unmannerly," says The New | merce of the world. As it is, even ness York Tribune, at whose heels a few satelites | the chiefest of our products rules marfollow to catch up and repeat the witt and bon mots of the philosopher.

The women of the South need no defender ! Their angelic virtues, in the days of darkness and desperation, often held up the | and sheep shall be on a thousand ball flagging hearts of the people. For four the smoke from the cabin shall ascend a years they labored in behalf of the cause, every field. Profession will form a heart the success of which was the dearest wish of their hearts. The trials through which they passed were severe and laborious, preparing food for the soldiers from the scanty susping the last may be dividing the last more

prepare clothing for the army; nursing the sick and wounded as they cheered the honpitals with their smiles.

Daily would they assume the garb of mourning for a father, a brother or a lover daily did the shaft of death enter the household and make manly hearts quail before the horrors of war; but never for one mo ment did the women of the South, from the highest to the lowest, fail to support the arms of the soldier, and hold them up un til the sinking of the sun. God bless theme for what they did in the hour of darkness and sorrow! God bless them for what! they are doing now! From one end of the South to the other, the women have joined in noble petitions for the pardon of Mr. Davis; and nightly, beside ten thousand beds, in the silent chambers, kneel to thousand sainted forms, to offer prouse

for the salvation of those we loved. Such exalted devotion; such immost endurance; such saintly charity needs defence from a Southern pen. History portray their virtues in colors more epl. did than those which hand down, thron the mist of years, the majestic pride o Cornelia, and the patriotic fervor of a Jo

Let the late war stand in history as may; let it be damned as a hateful rebelion, or lamented as an unsuccessful revolution; let it pass down the corridors of time with the acclamation of the world, o with the enathemas of mankind; whatever it may be declared by the verdict of history, it will pass onward before the eyes of com ing ages with many a glorious deed and many a noble martyr to illustrate its eventful scenes, but with nothing more glorious and beautiful to adorn it than the holy devotion of the women of the South.

Such women are worthy of the respect of the world, and will receive a sneer only from cowards and brutes!

The natural instincts of manhood suggests resistance, either by act or expression to whatever appears to be wrong or oppressive. From this cause, we think, springs the very general opinion that in being deprived of their slaves, the people of the South have been deprived of all their

However unconstitutional or injurious the succession of acts may have been by which slavery has been abolished, it is use-less to argue, and we propose to show that the fact itself may be made of worldly advantage to our people. Heretofore it has been the custom to consider a man as being wealthy, or only comfortable, in pro: portion to the number of slaves he had dependent upon him for support. The number of his broad acres was hardly taken into the account. Is this the right view

For the purpose of cultivating a tract of land, instead of having to support the actual number of hands required to do the work, our planters have had imposed upon them to clothe and feed and tend, at least three unprofitable one to every one whose labor was of profit to them. Few of our slaveowners ever disposed of their slaves natural increase in numbers w upon as so much increase in c this uncommercial manner the their books at the end of the year find themselves coorer by far.

In order to suppost this constantly creasing number of non-producers, the lands were skimmed over, and the spot which promised most returns for the labor alone were cultivated . Old fields, grow up with pines and briars, took the place of what once had been fertile plains. Th homesteads were neglected, and the cold and the corn grew far away from doors. Most of the products of the play tion were expended in feeding the tion upon them. Very little waster

real substantial gain. Slave labor being at an end, the jest to be considered is, the getter proper amount of paid labor to till the at it is proposed to cultivate. For this only will pay be required. For the feeder of such hands as will be actually employed. will the products of the land tilled alone b expended. The surplus is clear gain, and may properly be reckoned as a credit for

the place. Let us now look at the real wealth of our people. It lies in their lands; the vast forests and the outspreading prairies; the pleasaut valleys and the gently sloping hills These constitute the people's wealth. Thi is riches, to which the labor of a few dependents is in comparison, as a drop to

Instead then of being cast down; unavoidable necessity, which grew on failure to establish the Confec our people should at once address the selves to the work that is before theffi, by earnest, zealous effort, exact the reward that industry and sagacity invariably pro-

Let them determine at once to be indea pendent of the world. Having selected their ground let them labor to make yield. In order to do this they must gil if they hope to receive. Let their lands manured and ploughed thoroughly well. Do not undertake more than di accomplished. Far better is it that

The immense estates of our people properly divided and worked, will most powerful agent in regulating thes kets of all nations. What mind late the added power and wealth of our people and their posterity when their lands shall all bloom and blossom, when cattle all over the and to supply the demi